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⑤4押しつぶし廃棄罐

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明　細　書

発明の名称　押しつぶし廃棄罐

特許請求の範囲

罐体の側面に押しつぶすことを容易にする為の凹，凸を設けたもの。

発明の詳細な説明

この発明は、使用済み空き罐を人間の手の力で押しつぶすことができる様、罐体側面に屈曲しやすくする為の凹，凸を設けたものである。

従来の罐体は、人間の手の力のみで押しつぶすことが不可能であったため、そのままの状態で廃棄された。この為うまたにあふれる空き罐の量は日増しに多くなり、空き罐公害とまで言われる現況となっており、この状態を緩和すべく発明されたものが、この、押しつぶし廃棄罐であり、空き罐を押しつぶし体積を縮小して廃棄すれば、空き罐収容容器の能力増大、輸送力増大、さらに圧縮する場合の能率増大が計れ、空き罐処理経費減少、国土美化、環境衛生向上に貢献するものである。

罐体の側面に凹，凸を設ける実施態様にはつぎのようなものがある。

(1) 1図　1段毎に1個の凹みの半分ずらした状態で、規則正しく隙間なく積み重なる凹みを、罐体側面の全体に連続的に設けたもの。

(2) 2図　1段毎に1個の凹みの半分ずらした状態で、規則正しく少々の間隔を持って積み重なる凹みを、罐体側面の全体に連続的に設けたもの。

(3) 3図　凹みを上下に直線となるよう適度な間隔を持って、罐体側面の全体に連続的に設けたもの。

(4) 4図　規則正しい波状の凹凸を、連続的に積み重ねたもの。

(5) 5図　波状の凹凸をネジ状に積み重ねたもの。

(6) 6図　アコーディオン状としたもの。

(7) 7図　アコーディオン状のものをネジ状に積み重ねたもの。

(8) 8図　アコーディオン状の溝に、さらに、垂直方向に規則正しいギャザーを設け、押しつぶす時生ずるひずみの抵抗を、さらに減少させたもの。

(9) 9図　罐体の伸縮防止の為、罐体側面の最上部から最下部まで3～6個所位垂直方向に凹凸の無い直線部を設けたもの。（9図は4箇所設けたもの）

(10) １０図　罐体の伸長防止の為、罐体内部に針金状、又は、リボン状のもので３～６箇所位側面の最上部と最下部を接続固着したもの。

(11) 罐体の形状を円柱、角柱形とせず中央部が太くなるビヤだる状、又は、この逆であるつづみ状としたもの。

(12) １～１２を組み合せたもの。

4　図面の簡単な説明

１～３図は正面図中央一部の拡大図

４～７図は正面図

８図は正面図中央一部の拡大図

９図は正面図

10図は断面図

１は罐体上部

２は罐体底部

３は凸部

４は凹部

５は凹凸なく平面が続く部分

６は針金またはリボン

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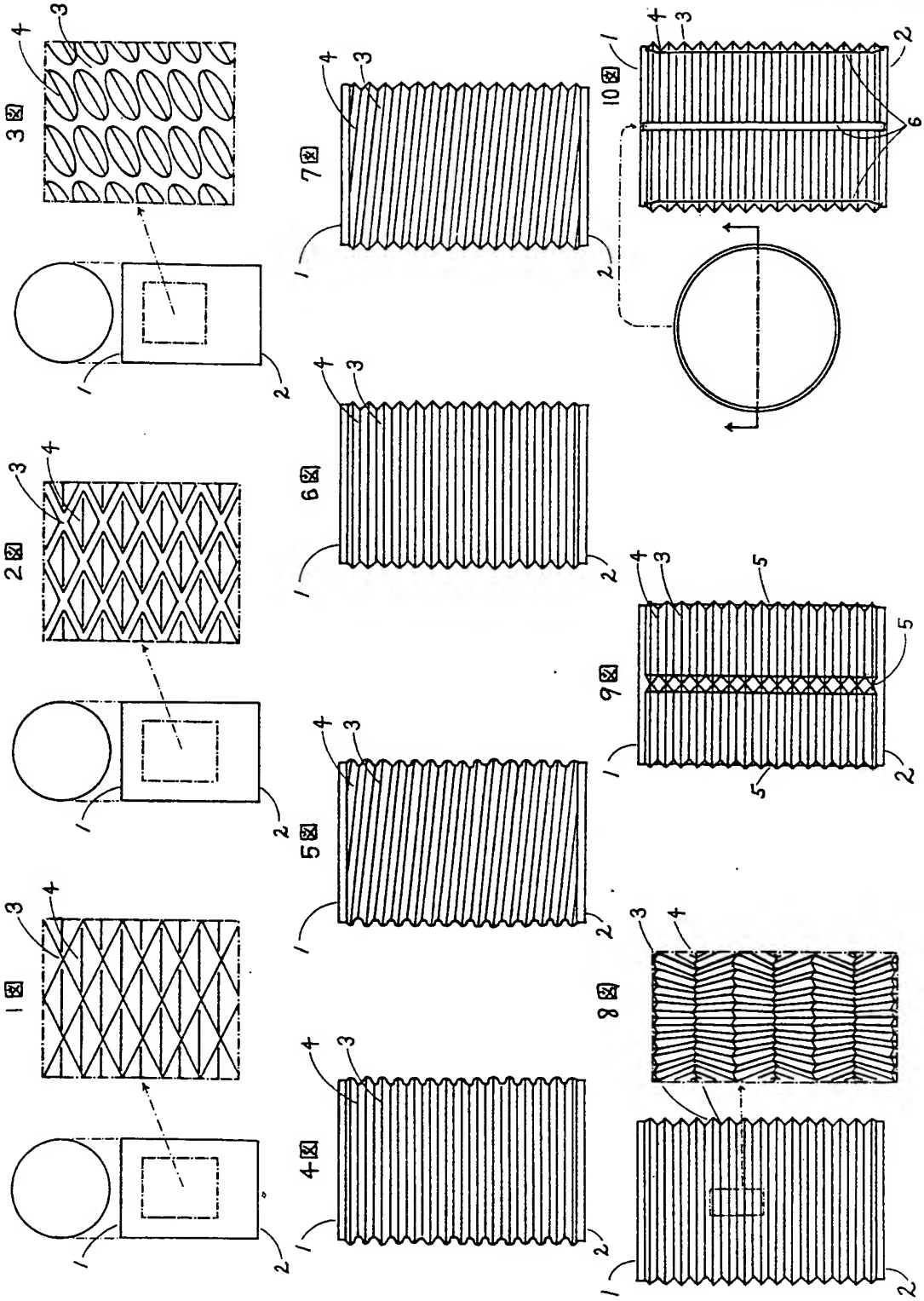
1図
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54. Invention Title: Crushing Disposable Can

SPECIFICATION

1. INVENTION TITLE
Crushing Disposable Can

2. CLAIMS
A can equipped with indentations and projections in the side surface of the can body for easy crushing.

3. DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THE INVENTION
The present invention relates to a can which can be crushed by the force of a human hand when it has been used and is empty. The side surface of the can body is equipped with indentations and projections so that it folds up easily.

Conventional can bodies cannot be crushed by the force of a human hand alone, so they are discarded as-is. Therefore the amount of empty cans which overflows [illegible] increases day by day, and empty cans have now become a kind of pollution; this crushing disposable can was invented to alleviate this situation. If an empty can is crushed and its volume is reduced when discarding it, the capacity of a container holding empty cans increases, and the ability to transport them increases, and if additionally compressed the capacity increases. The expense of processing empty cans decreases and the countryside is beautified and it contributes to improving cleanliness of the environment.

Embodiments of a can body whose side surface is equipped with indentations and projections is as follows.

(1) FIG. 1: A can in which the ntire can body side surface is continuously equipped with systematic gapless and verlapping indentations; at each one level one indentation is half stagg r d.

(2) FIG. 2: A can in which the entire can body side surface

is continuously equipped with systematic overlapping indentations with a small gap; at each one level one indentation is half staggered.

(3) FIG. 3: A can in which the entire can body side surface is continuously equipped with indentations that have a suitable gap and form vertical lines.

(4) FIG. 4: A can with systematic wavelike indentations and projections that continuously overlap.

(5) FIG. 5: A can with wavelike indentations and projections that overlap like a screw.

(6) FIG. 6: A can with an accordion shape.

(7) FIG. 7: A can with an accordion shape that overlaps like a screw.

(8) FIG. 8: A can with an accordion shape, which is additionally equipped with systematic gathers in the vertical direction to further reduce resistance to deformation when it is crushed.

(9) FIG. 9: A can equipped with straight sections with no vertical indentations or projections at 3~6 locations from the uppermost part to the bottommost part of the can body side surface in order to prevent the can body from expanding or contracting.

(10) FIG. 10: A can connected and secured at 3~6 locations from the uppermost part to the bottommost part of the side surface with a wire-like or ribbon-like object in order to prevent elongation of the can body.

(11) A can in which the can body shape is not a circular column or a square pillar but rather a barrel shape with a bulging center area or the opposite of this, an hourglass shape.

(12) A can which is a combination of 1~12.

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE DIAGRAMS

FIG. 1~3 are magnified views of part of a front view of the center.

FIG. 4~7 are front views.

FIG. 8 is a magnified view of part of a front view of the center.

FIG. 9 is a front view.

FIG. 10 is a section view.

1 Top part of can body.
2 Bottom part of can body.
3 Projection
4 Indentation
5 Flat continuous section with no indentations or projections
6 Wire or ribbon

FIG. 1~10